GMAS 5TH GRADE SCIENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which term is defined as a living thing that is too small to see without a microscope?

A. Amoebas

B. Algae

C. Microorganism

D. Virus

2. Which instrument is used to measure air pressure?

A. Barometer

B. Thermometer

C. Anemometer

D. Hygrometer

3. Vascular Plants description.

A. Absorb water directly through leaves

B. Grow only underwater

C. Reproduce with seeds only

D. Have tissues that act like tubes to transport water through the plant

4. Which of the following are examples of helpful microorganisms?

A. Bacteria that cause disease

B. Algae and plankton

C. Viruses

D. Fungi that spoil food

5. Which statement best describes photosynthesis?

A. It requires oxygen to produce glucose

B. It occurs in the mitochondria

C. It uses chemical energy to make glucose

D. It uses sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen

6. Which is an example of an inherited trait?

A. Learned skill

B. Language

C. Eye color

D. Favorite food

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7. Which term describes a change that alters the form or appearance of matter but does not create a new substance?

A. Chemical change

B. Observation

C. Physical change

D. Phase change

8. Which term refers to plants that lack vascular tissue?

A. Non vascular Plants

B. Vascular Plants

C. Vertebrates

D. Genes

9. How can plants be classified?

A. By leaf color

B. By the size of plants

C. By where they grow

D. By the kinds of leaves, flowers, seeds, roots, and stems they have

10. Which of the following changes would be considered a physical change?

A. Iron rusting

B. Bread baking

C. Digesting food

D. Melting ice

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Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Which term is defined as a living thing that is too small to see without a microscope?

A. Amoebas

B. Algae

C. Microorganism

D. Virus

Living things that are so small you need a microscope to see them are called microorganisms. This term covers tiny, living beings like amoebas and many algae. A virus, while extremely small, isn't considered living by the usual definition because it can't carry out life processes or reproduce on its own without a host cell. So the best term for a living thing that's too small to see without a microscope is microorganism.

2. Which instrument is used to measure air pressure?

A. Barometer

B. Thermometer

C. Anemometer

D. Hygrometer

Air pressure is the force of the air pushing on surfaces, and a barometer is the instrument that measures that pressure. When the air is dense and presses harder, the barometer shows higher pressure; when the air is lighter and pressure drops, it shows lower pressure, which helps predict weather. The other tools measure different things: a thermometer gauges temperature, an anemometer measures wind speed, and a hygrometer tracks humidity.

3. Vascular Plants description.

A. Absorb water directly through leaves

B. Grow only underwater

C. Reproduce with seeds only

D. Have tissues that act like tubes to transport water through the plant

Vascular plants have a system of tubes, called vascular tissue, that moves water and nutrients throughout the plant. This transport network, made up of xylem and phloem, is what lets them grow tall and live in a variety of environments because water and food can travel from roots to every leaf and back again. The option describing tissues that act like tubes to transport water captures this main feature. It highlights how water is moved through the plant, which is the defining trait of vascular plants. Other statements don't fit as well. Absorbing water directly through leaves isn't how these plants mainly take in water—roots do most of that work, and leaves are where photosynthesis happens. Growing only underwater isn't accurate since many vascular plants live on land, though some are aquatic. Reproducing with seeds only isn't correct because some vascular plants reproduce by spores (like ferns) and don't rely solely on seeds.

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4. Which of the following are examples of helpful microorganisms?

A. Bacteria that cause disease

B. Algae and plankton

C. Viruses

D. Fungi that spoil food

Algae and plankton are tiny, helpful microorganisms because they photosynthesize in water, turning sunlight into food and releasing oxygen in the process. This oxygen supports most life on Earth and these organisms form the base of aquatic food webs, feeding countless marine creatures and helping maintain healthy ecosystems. In contrast, bacteria that cause disease, viruses, and fungi that spoil food are associated with harm rather than daily benefits, so algae and plankton stand out as clear examples of beneficial microorganisms in this context.

5. Which statement best describes photosynthesis?

A. It requires oxygen to produce glucose

B. It occurs in the mitochondria

C. It uses chemical energy to make glucose

D. It uses sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen

Photosynthesis turns light energy into chemical energy stored in sugar. Plants use sunlight captured by chlorophyll in chloroplasts to power the process that combines carbon dioxide and water into glucose, with oxygen released as a byproduct. This description—sunlight driving the conversion of carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen—fits what actually happens in photosynthesis. Oxygen isn't required to make glucose, and the reaction doesn't take place in mitochondria (that's where cellular respiration occurs). Also, the energy comes from light, not from already existing chemical energy driving the reaction.

6. Which is an example of an inherited trait?

A. Learned skill

B. Language

C. Eye color

D. Favorite food

Eye color is a trait determined by genes you inherit from your parents. Genes are the instructions in your DNA that you pass on to your offspring, shaping characteristics you're born with. Because eye color comes from these genetic instructions, it isn't learned or chosen through experience. In contrast, a learned skill comes from practice, language develops from exposure and interaction, and favorite foods arise from personal experience and culture. That combination makes eye color the clear example of an inherited trait.

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7. Which term describes a change that alters the form or appearance of matter but does not create a new substance?

A. Chemical change

B. Observation

C. Physical change

D. Phase change

When matter changes its form or appearance without becoming a new substance, the change is physical. In a physical change, the material's identity stays the same—you're just altering how it looks or how it's arranged, not what it is. For example, ice turning into water changes from solid to liquid and looks different, but it's still H2O. A chemical change would form a new substance with different properties, like metal rusting into a different compound. A phase change is a kind of physical change that specifically involves changing state (solid, liquid, gas), but the overall idea described here is best captured by physical change.

8. Which term refers to plants that lack vascular tissue?

A. Non vascular Plants

B. Vascular Plants

C. Vertebrates

D. Genes

Plants that lack vascular tissue do not have xylem and phloem, so they can't move water and nutrients efficiently through the plant. These are called nonvascular plants. Because they rely on diffusion to get water, they stay small and usually need moist environments. Mosses, liverworts, and hornworts are common examples. In contrast, plants with vascular tissue have xylem and phloem, which lets them transport water and nutrients over longer distances and grow bigger. The other options aren't plants with tissue types; vertebrates are animals and genes are units of heredity.

9. How can plants be classified?

A. By leaf color

B. By the size of plants

C. By where they grow

D. By the kinds of leaves, flowers, seeds, roots, and stems they have

Classifying plants is about using the actual parts they're made of. The most informative clues come from the plant's pieces: leaves, flowers, seeds, roots, and stems. By looking at these parts, scientists can tell how plants are related and how they reproduce. For example, flowering plants produce flowers and seeds, while other types reproduce differently. The shape and arrangement of leaves, the type of stems (woody vs. soft), and how roots are formed all help separate plants into groups. Leaf color, plant size, and where a plant grows can change with the environment or age, so they aren't as reliable for classification. So the best way to classify is by studying the main parts of the plant and how they work together to grow and reproduce.

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10. Which of the following changes would be considered a physical change?

A. Iron rusting

B. Bread baking

C. Digesting food

D. Melting ice

Melting ice is a physical change because it changes only the form (from solid to liquid) without creating a new substance. The material remains water (H2O), just in a different state, and this change is reversible—ice can refreeze back into ice. The other scenarios involve chemical changes. Iron rusting forms a new substance (iron oxide) through a chemical reaction with oxygen. Bread baking involves chemical reactions that alter the substances in the dough. Digesting food breaks molecules into smaller units, creating new substances that your body can use. So those are chemical changes, unlike melting ice.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://gmas5thgradescience.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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